

# State of Local Governance Report 2012

## Jagna, Bohol

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY






#### Introduction

The State of Local Governance Report (SLGR) is an annual report consisting of data obtained using the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS).

The LGPMS is a self-assessment tool that seeks to assess the performance of local government units in five (5) areas of governance – administrative, social, economic, environment and valuing fundamentals of good governance. The performance management tool helps the LGUs to monitor their performance and assess their state of development to influence actions essential in the provision of quality basic services to their constituents.

The tool is conducted through a data capture form (DCF) to be accomplished by concerned persons of the LGU. The local DILG spearheads the data collection during the first quarter of the succeeding year under review. This tool is useful in supporting the capacity development of the LGUs with DILG's administrative oversight role in advancing the interest of public accountability.

The result of the LGPMS indicators are translated into performance levels ranging from 1-5, further illustrated as:

Performance Index	Adjectival Rating	Equivalent Color
1 – 1.99	Very Low	 Red
2 – 2.99	Low	 Orange
3 – 3.99	Fair	 Yellow
4 – 4.99	High	 Light Green
5	Excellent	 Green

The report herein contained in this SLGR covered Calendar Year 2012.

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### Highlights of Findings

The findings of the tool shows that the overall performance index of the Municipality of Jagna is 4.64. It is higher than last year's performance rating which was at 4.52. The rating of 4.64 has a corresponding adjectival description of HIGH.

All the five performance areas measured are: Valuing Fundamentals of Good Governance, Administrative Governance, Social Governance, Economic Governance and Environmental Governance which all got ratings ranging from 4.44 to 4.87 with HIGH as the adjectival description.

Table 1 below presents the result.

Table 1  
**STATE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE**  
Jagna, Bohol

PERFORMANCE AREAS	NUMERICAL (2012)	NUMERICAL (2011)	ADJECTIVAL
Valuing Fundamentals of Good Governance	4.74	4.55	High
Administrative Governance	4.47	4.24	High
Social Governance	4.70	4.87	High
Economic Governance	4.44	4.10	High
Environmental Governance	4.87	4.85	High
<b>Overall Performance Index</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>High</b>

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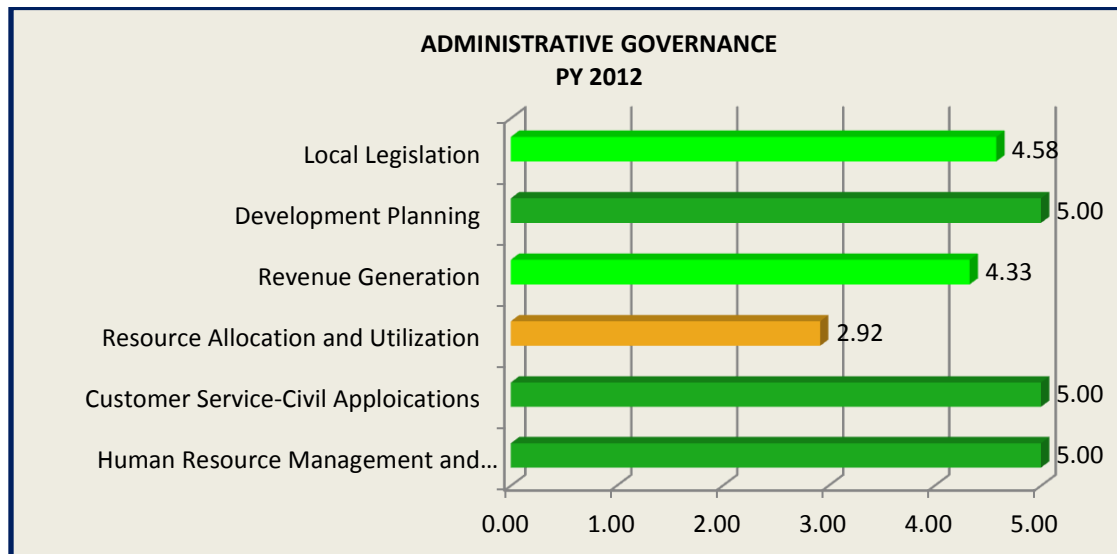
### I. STATE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE

The result shown below in specific details signify the factors that affect the overall scale of performance. Other external factors that could affect such level of performance of the LGU are also put into account.

All five (5) governance indicators measured have HIGH adjectival rating. Looking on the details will reveal that Resource Allocation and Utilization has recovered a few points from last year's rating at 2.75 to 2.92. But it is still way below the range of average at 4. Support to Fishery Services at 3.81 in 2011 has recovered to 4.15 in 2012.

#### ❖ Administrative Governance

There are six sub areas looked into in determining the performance of administrative governance. These areas are local legislation, development planning, revenue generation, resource allocation, customer service – civil applications and human resource management and development.



Three (3) out of six (6) sub areas got excellent rating which should be sustained. Slight improvements should be acted in local legislation and revenue generation which got 4.58 and 4.33 respectively. More efforts should be directed at resource allocation and utilization. While efforts have been extended this year to improve the performance, the delay in the approval of the budget may have affected the rating considering that a period (from October 17 to

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December 31) of approval has been determined wherein the local government was not able to meet. This should be taken into consideration.

### *Local Legislation*

One major output of the 7<sup>th</sup> Sangguniang Bayan in 2012 is the approval and adoption of the revised Revenue Code. This code has long been overdue for revision.

There were 9 ordinances and 82 resolutions enacted in 2012.

### *Development Planning*

The year 2012 saw the revision and updating of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the municipality.

The Jagna Sustainable Micro-Enterprise Development (JaSMED) was institutionalized thru Municipal Ordinance Number 3-03-2012 or an Ordinance Creating and Institutionalizing the Jagna Sustainable Micro-Enterprise Development Unit of the Municipality of Jagna, and for Other Purposes. Executive Order No. 9 entitled "Constituting the Jagna Sustainable Micro-Enterprise Development (JaSMED) Management Board and the JaSMED Unit Pursuant to the Provisions of Municipal Ordinance Number 3-03-2012 or an Ordinance Creating and Institutionalizing the Jagna Sustainable Micro-Enterprise Development Unit of the Municipality of Jagna, and for Other Purposes" reinforced the establishment of the JaSMED as an entity of the Local Government Unit.

### *Revenue Generation*

Total LGU income in 2012 is at Php 69,225,050.00. This is sourced from IRA share, local-sourced revenues and other revenues.

Revision of the Revenue Code was completed and approved in 2012 and will take effect in 2014. Delinquent real property tax payer properties were auctioned in June 2012. The LGU ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the province on the efficiency of real property tax collection.

### *Resource Allocation and Utilization*

Resource Allocation and Utilization underwent a huge dip at 2.18 in 2011. It has slowly recovered to 2.95. Still, efforts should be doubled at enhancing the performance of this sub area especially beating the deadline of submission of budget for approval.

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### *Customer Service-Civil Application*

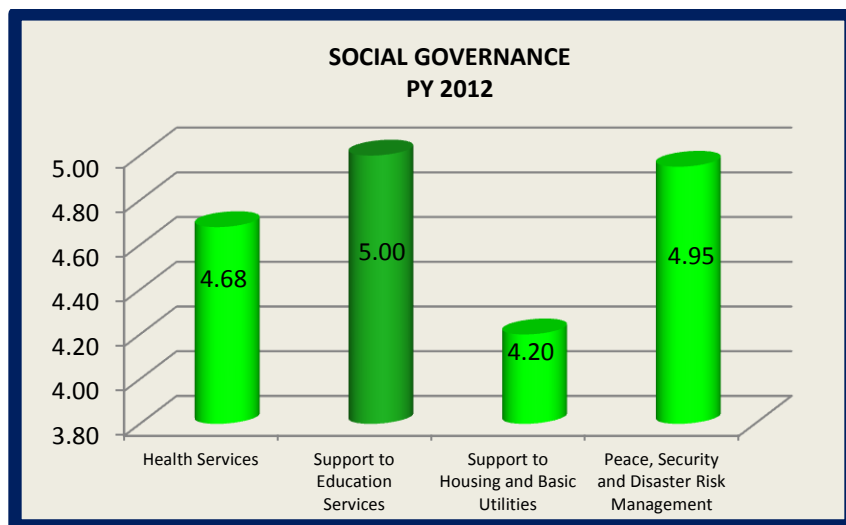
Adherence to the Citizen's Charter is utmost to this frontline service. Processing of documents – birth, death, marriage and other registry documents are on time when requirements are complete.

### *Human Resource Management and Development*

Human resources management and development is supported by the following: transparency of recruitment; valuing permanence in appointments; recognition of good performance; trainings and grievance mechanism. All of these are being practiced in the LGU.

### ❖ Social Governance

There are four sub areas looked into in determining the performance of social governance. These are health services, support to education services, support to housing and basic utilities and peace, security and disaster risk management.



The LGU is doing excellent in support to education services. Its rating with health services dropped a little from 4.84 in 2011 to 4.68 in 2012. The other two – support to housing and basic utilities and peace, security and disaster risk management has improved from 4 to 4.20 and 4.83 to 4.95 respectively. Improvements should be acted upon in these 3 sub areas while support to education services should be sustained.

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### *Health Services*

Programs on Maternal and Child Health – Nutrition, Family planning, Expanded program on immunization; Maternal Tuberculosis Program, Leprosy Control Program, Control of Diarrheal Disease, Control of Acute Respiratory Tract Infection, Environmental Sanitation Program, Cardiovascular Disease Control, Renal Disease Control Program are continuously being implemented.

### *Support to Education Services*

Support to education services are in the form of continuously hiring municipal paid teachers to augment the needs of the DepEd; provision of books and other school materials; support in sports activities/meets.

Establishment of the Jagna High School as well as provision of classroom for the new school is one of the support services done by the local government.

### *Support to Housing and Basic Utility*

Revamp of the Jagna Waterworks System is ongoing - laying of additional PVC pipes (transmission line to augment water supply), installation of stub-out system and moving on with the first step of increasing the amount of water extracted at source.

The MPDC is continuously updating a database of the housing sector to aid in the monitoring of needs.

### *Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management*

Thru the joint meetings of the Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC), Municipal Council for the Protection of Children (MCPC), Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC) and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (MDRRMC), Peace, security and disaster risk management, issues and concerns are discussed regularly. The body meets monthly and has been performing in accordance with rules and regulations.

The MDRRMC has programs for the protection of the environment. It has organized tree planting activities, creek and river clean-ups, and drainage clean-ups. It has also strengthened the capability of the Jagna Emergency Medical Rescue Unit by providing trainings of personnel to capacitate them in the proper handling of emergency cases.

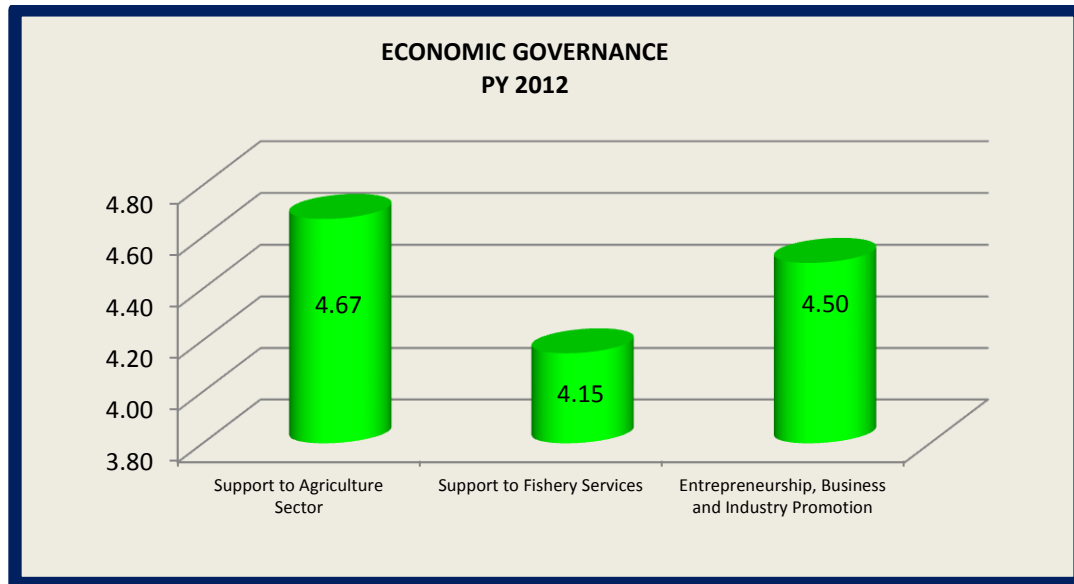
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### ❖ Economic Governance

Economic Governance looks into the sub areas on support to agriculture sector, support to fishery services, and entrepreneurship, business and industry promotion.

LGU Jagna's performance in this area is **4.44** with an equivalent adjectival description of High and an improvement of CY 2011's 4.10. The following graph shows the result.



Big improvement is seen on support to fishery services from a rating of 3.81 in 2011 to 4.15 in 2012. Support to agriculture sector improved from 4.0 to 4.67 while entrepreneurship, business and industry promotion maintained at 4.50.

### *Support to Agriculture Services*

Infrastructure support to agriculture sector is provided by the LGU as well as from the provincial, national as well as other donor agencies. The rehabilitation of irrigation systems are spearheaded by the LGU as well as rehabilitation and construction of roads.

The present administration is in full support of rice production enhancement program, rice seed subsidy program, farmers field school on corn, corn dispersal, organizing & strengthening of irrigators association/farmers association, establishment of linkages, education and training, promotion of organic farming, crops and fertilizer dispersal, cutflower demo farm, livestock upgrading program, animal health care management and rabies prevention and eradication.

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The local government has established a *trichograma laboratory* at the Municipal Agriculture Office.

### *Support to Fishery Services*

The local government unit organized the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (FARMC). The MFARMC was created in accordance with Section 75 of RA No. 8550.

A Bantay Dagat team was established and is continuously monitoring the MPAs for illegal fishing activities. Illegal fishing when caught is subjected to the municipal ordinance applicable.

A team of underwater divers did underwater clean-up taking out garbage and harmful materials from the sea bottom.

### *Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotiom*

The Business-One-Stop Shop at the beginning of the year is in full operation from the Business Permits and Licensing Office. Issuances of permits and licenses are flowing smoothly just as in the year 2011.

The processing of permit applications is announced thru radio many days prior to the BOSS. The business environment in the town is open to would be-investors. Provision of tax incentive exists. Processing time though for building permits, occupancy permits and business permits as a standard takes longer than 4 hours but not more than 8 hours.

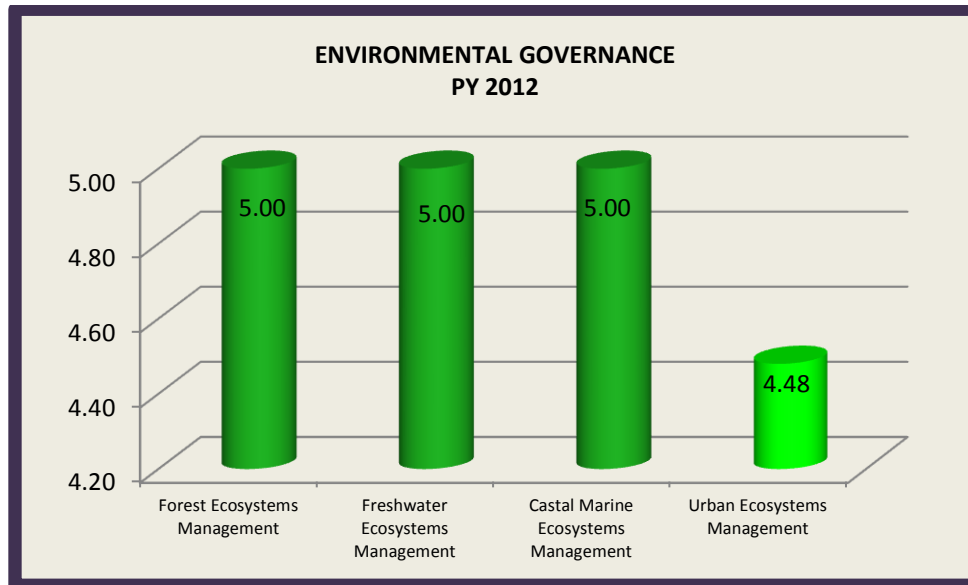
All other services under this area have been provided with the citizen's charter being observed and followed.

### ❖ **Environmental Management**

Environmental Governance takes into account four sub areas - forest ecosystems management, freshwater ecosystems management, coastal marine ecosystems management, and urban ecosystems management. Below is a graph showing the result of the self-assessment tool on Environmental Governance.

The LGU needs more focus on Urban Ecosystems Management which has a 4.48 rating. All the other areas performed excellently as shown in the graph.





### *Forest Ecosystems Management*

Care for forest ecosystem has been sustained. With the programs implemented by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (MDRRMC), the LGU is making sure that there is replanting of trees at suitable areas and thorough care is applied in granting of permits to cut trees. To make sure that tree planting programs becomes sustainable, the LGU hired personnel to monitor the areas where trees are planted.

### *Freshwater Ecosystems Management*

Present in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) Plan is the program on freshwater protection and rehabilitation. A holistic approach is applied in the protection and rehabilitation that includes non-government organizations as well as people's organizations' involvement.

### *Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management*

The LGU is in full support of the Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management program. In coordination with the coastal barangays, the DENR and people's organizations, protection and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems has already been enhanced.

Moreover MPA networks are strengthened; Bantay Dagat is activated; marine sanctuaries and marine protected areas are enhanced to heighten protection of the seas; and fishery associations in coastal barangays are set up.

Coastal clean-up was conducted twice in 2012. Care of the coastal ecosystem has been

given priority with the establishment of the Bantay Dagat Task Force whose mandate is to conduct regular coastal clean-up.

### *Urban Ecosystems Management*

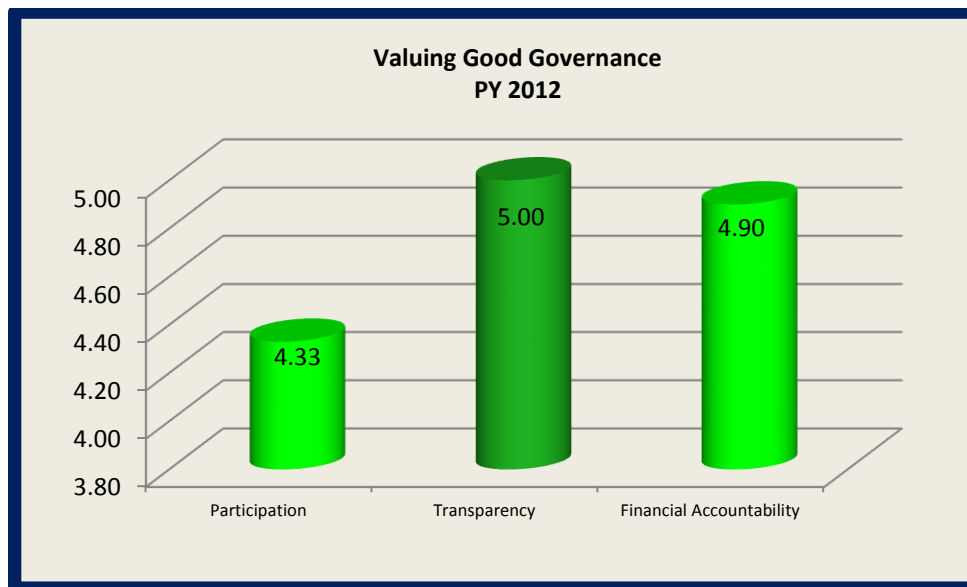
The Integrated Solid Waste Management Program (ISWM) is managed by the LGU. It has a functional Solid Waste Management Board and a Technical Working Group spearheading in the implementation of ISWM programs.

The Solid Waste Management Plan has been formulated. Integrated therein are procedures in waste characterization, source reduction, collection and transfer, recycling, composting, collection and transfer, solid waste disposal, education and public information and incentive scheme. Implementation is in accordance with the plan.

### ❖ Valuing Fundamentals of Good Governance

This section of the report describes how the LGU values and maintains good governance in the context of Transparency, Participation, and Financial Accountability.

The Municipality of Jagna received the Seal of Good Housekeeping award twice in a row by the DILG for maintaining good governance and excellent financial management considering Transparency and Financial Accountability. It also received the Gawad Pamana ng Lahi (GPL) considering its adherence to various good practices.



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The graph above shows that participation requires improvement as it has only maintained its performance. Efforts at transparency have paid off garnering an excellent rating. Financial accountability has also improved from 4.85 in 2011 to 4.90 in 2012.

### *Participation*

Sectoral participation is foremost in the membership of the councils within the LGU – Local Development Council, Local Health Board, Local School Board, Municipal Peace and Order Council, MADAC, MNC and all other councils and bodies in the LGU.

The LGU, thru the radio programs of the mayor and thru DYJP, Jagna’s community radio, provides a feedback mechanism on the projects implemented. People give questions, complaints, recommendations through calls and/or text messages. The LGU is open to the public for questions and concerns on project and program implementation. The LGU recognizes that free opinion will help improve its services.

### *Transparency*

A public information desk is open daily. Information dissemination is given thru radio programs, bulletin board, social media and website.

### *Financial Accountability*

The LGU endeavors to enhance each year its financial accountability. Disbursement of funds strictly adheres to COA audit rules and regulations.

Monthly financial reports are available; annual financial statements are certified and submitted on time and are posted in conspicuous places in the LGU like market, LGU bulletin board, among others.

The Bids and Awards committee is functional using the PHILGEPS in the conduct of biddings. Proceedings are well documented.

Cash advances are liquidated according to the prescribed period of COA.

## **PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION**

### *Key Areas for Strategic Directions and Actions*

The LGU attained excellent ratings in the sub-areas of Development Planning,

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Customer Service – Civil Applications, Human Resource Management and Development, Support to Education Services, Forest Ecosystems Management, Freshwater Ecosystems Management and Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management and Transparency.

The least rating goes to Resource Allocation and Utilization with only 2.92. There is a need to review procedures affecting this sub-area so as to institute reforms for the current year.

The rest got ratings above four (4) meaning a need to exert more effort to achieve higher performance for the current year by implementing several programs to be able to achieve excellent ratings.

## II. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### Revenue Generation

**Diagram I**  
**(Cost to Collect Revenues)**

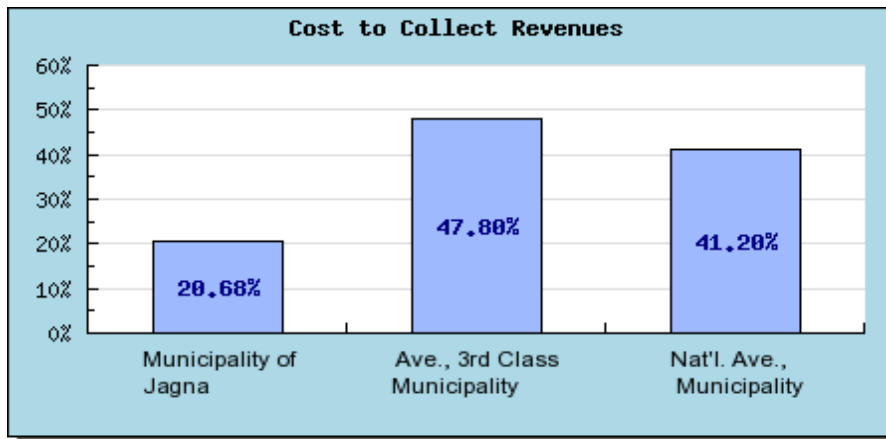


Diagram I describes the 2012 cost to collect revenues for the Municipality of Jagna which is 20.68%. Comparing to both the average of 3rd class LGUs and to the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class, it has achieved an exceptional performance. Hence, the LGU's collection measures (i.e. salaries of collection agents, computerized operations, notices, advertisements, etc.) were effective.

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**Diagram II**  
(Locally-Sourced Revenues to Total Income)

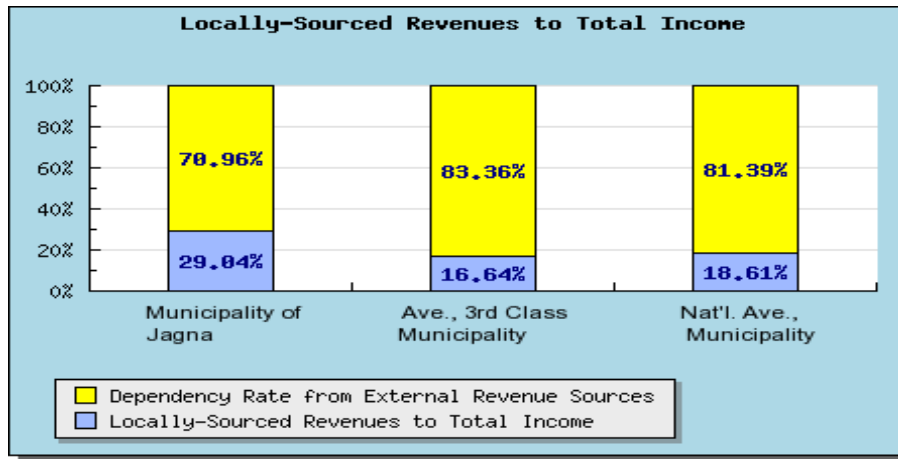


Diagram II shows that the locally-sourced revenue of the Municipality of Jagna with 29.04% is higher than the average of 3rd class LGUs and the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class. Thus, it has obtained an exceptional performance. The LGU's efforts to generate revenue from local sources have at some extent contributed to its total income. Thus, it is a good sign of LGU's independence from IRA and other inter-governmental funds.

**Diagram III**  
(Regular Revenue to Total Income)

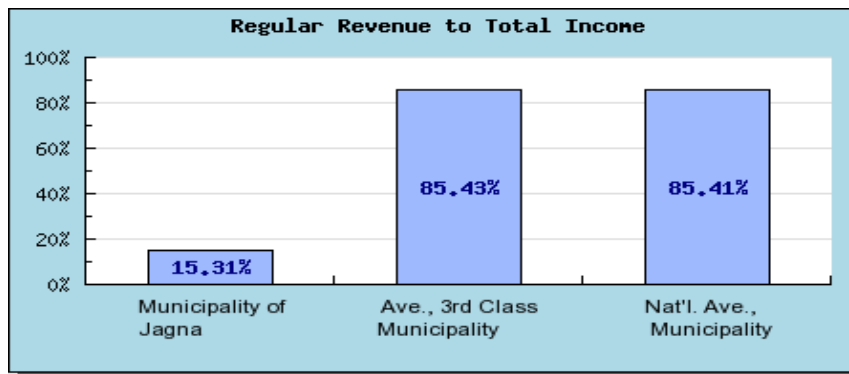


Diagram III shows that the Regular Revenue of 15.31% obtained by LGUJagna is much lower than both the average of 3rd class LGUs and the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class. Thus, it indicates a poor performance. It indicates that the LGU's funding sources for 2012 were not steady and reliable.

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**Diagram IV**  
**Locally-Source Revenue Level**

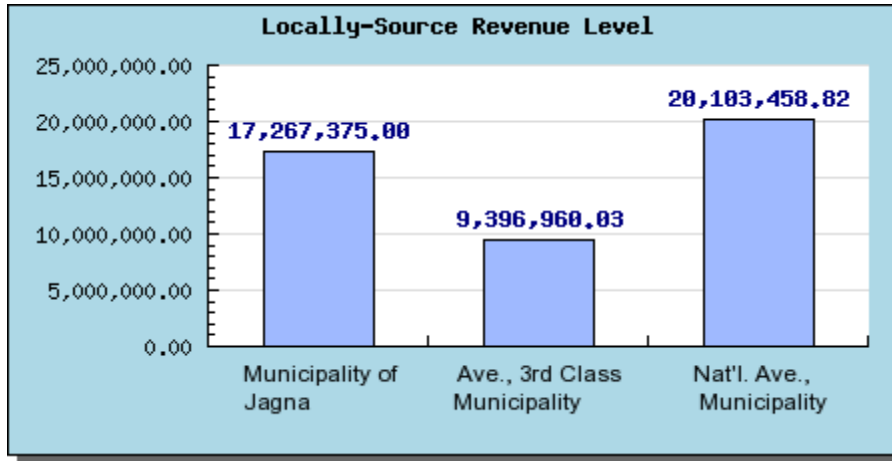


Diagram IV shows that the Locally-source Revenue Level of Jagna is much higher than the average of 3rd class LGUs but is a bit lower than the national average of the same LGU type. Meaning, LGU Jagna is doing well in this area but still it should enhance resourcefulness and be more practical in generating locally-sourced income.

**DIAGRAM V**  
**(Locally-Sourced Revenue Per Capita)**

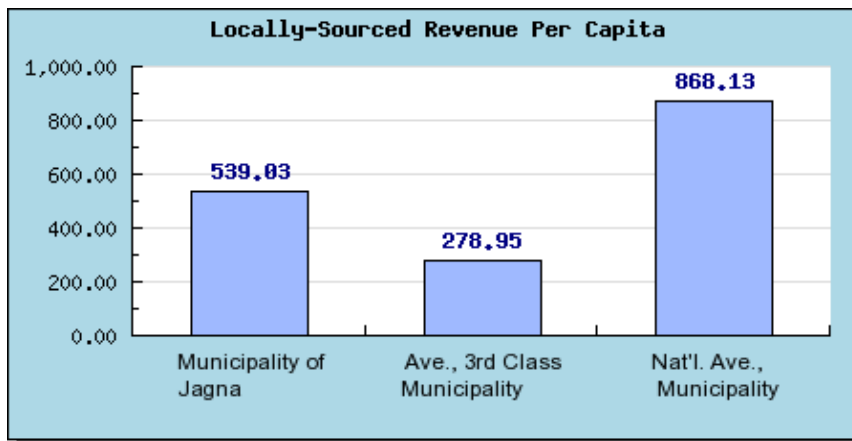


Diagram V indicates that locally-sourced revenue per capita of LGU Jagna is higher than the average 3rd class LGUs but is lower than the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class. Thus, the LGU have to do extra measures to increase its locally-sourced profits corresponding to its population.

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**Diagram VI**  
**Real Property Tax Accomplishment Rate**

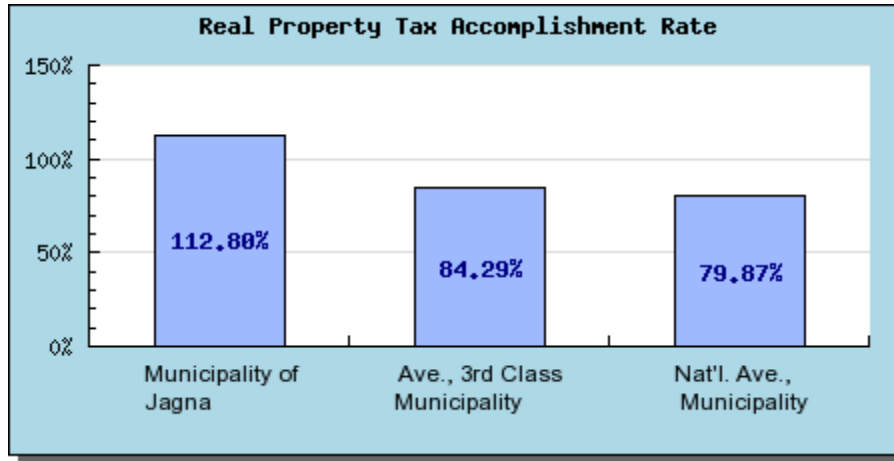


Diagram VI explains the accomplishment rate of LGU Jagna in the collection of Real Property Tax. Since its rate is higher than both the average of 3<sup>rd</sup> class LGUs and to the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class, the LGU is precisely proficient in collecting RPT which is one of the major sources of income of the LGU.

**Resource Allocation and Utilization**

**DIAGRAM VII**  
**Personal Services Expenditure Ratio**

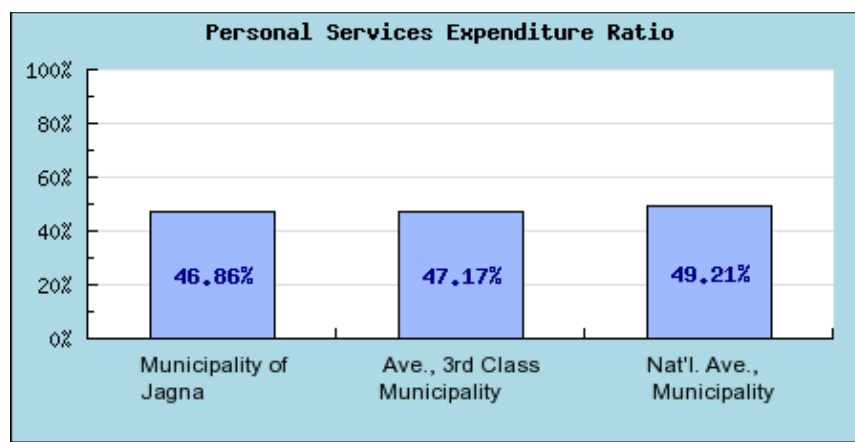


Diagram VII shows that the rate obtained by LGU Jagna is lower than both the rate of the average of 3<sup>rd</sup> class LGUs and the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income

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class. However, it has exceeded a little in the 45% ceiling for personal services. This means that the LGU has a Good Performance in this area and is near to Exceptional.

**Diagram VIII**  
(Total Expenditure Per Capita)

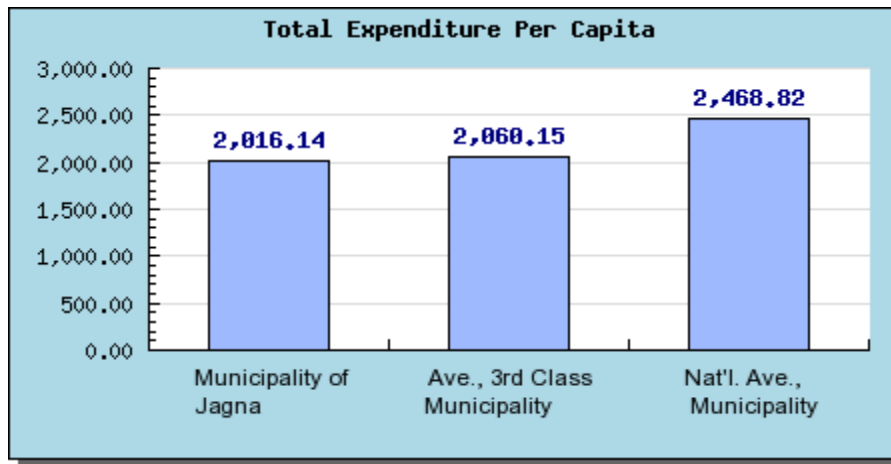
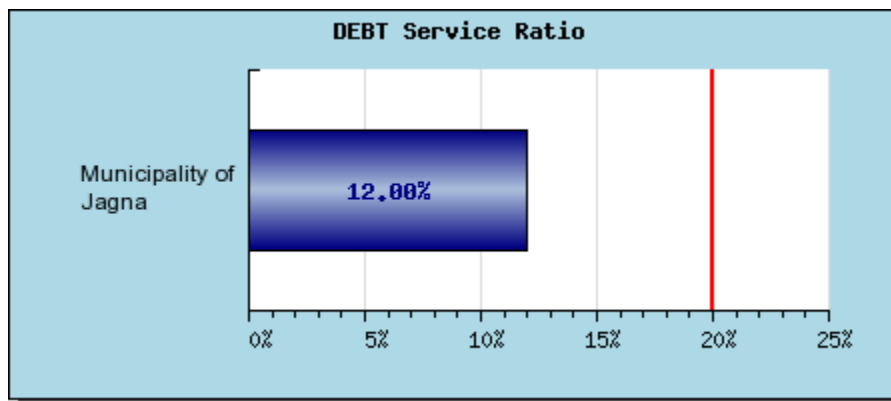


Diagram VIII indicates that actual expenditures of LGU Jagna per capita is lower compared to the average of 3rd class LGUs and the national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class. It has not met at least the desired performance. Thus, more services should be extended by the LGU to its constituents.

**Diagram IX**  
(DEBT Service Ratio)



The diagram above demonstrates that LGU Jagna has a debt service ratio of 12% which does



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not exceed 20% debt servicing limitation set under LGC of 1991. Thus, the LGU has the capacity to pay its obligation out of its regular income.

### **The following are the 2013 Priority Development Projects of LGU Jagna:**

1. Rehabilitation of Jagna Waterworks System
2. Laying of Additional PVC pipes (transmission line to augment water supply)
3. Installation of Stub-out System (Tejero, Poblacion, Can-upao)
4. Expansion of water service coverage (Pangdan-Nausok, Can-upao-Bunga Mar)
5. Construction of Proposed Filtration Facility (2014)
6. Sanitary Landfill Development Projects
7. Opening of Access Roads
8. Lift 1 Development
9. Rehabilitation of Balbalan Seawall
10. Construction of Proposed ABC Hall Building
11. Construction of temporary PUV terminal and construction of habal-habal terminal"
12. Concreting/Improvement of Municipal Roads
13. Enhancement of Jagna Slaughter House
14. Enhancement of Municipal Plaza -Fabrication of benches, installation of lights and others
15. Entrepreneurial/Local Economic Development Project
16. Agricultural Livelihood Program - Agro Processing
17. Completion of Common Service Facility – Calamay
18. Construction of 1-Classroom for Jagna High School
19. Completion of OSCA Building
20. Development of Municipal Nursery at MAO
21. Construction of STAC Room
22. Improvement of Balikbayan Road in Mayana
23. Riprapping/Rehabilitation of Bunga Mar Fish Port Seawall

### III. State of Development

State of Local Development is an approximation of the state of socio-economic and environmental development in a locality. The result is based on LGU self-assessment or estimates of key development indicators. National target, average and expert interference are used as benchmarks.

Three (3) areas of development are given emphasis in the state of local development. These are the following:

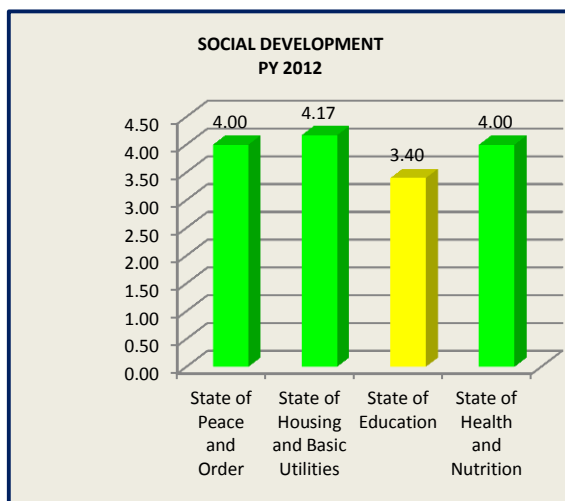
- Social Development
- Environmental Development
- Economic Development

Results are shown below.

#### ❖ Social Development

Social Development is determined using quality of life and minimum basic needs indicators. It is affected by both the state of the economy and environmental quality. A productive economy and a clean environment are conducive to the improvement of social welfare in terms of health and nutrition, education, housing and basic utilities, and peace and security.

**Graph 1**  
**(Social Development)**



Graph 1 shows that LGU Jagna got high ratings on 3 areas in Social Development namely State of Peace and Order, State of Housing and Basic Utilities and State of Health and Nutrition. However, the State of Education only got a fair mark, thus, more attention is needed in this area.

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### *State of Health and Nutrition*

This area got a development index of **4.00**. Six (6) indicators were looked into in this area namely Percentage of children below normal weights, Morbidity rate, Crude death rate, Maternal mortality rate, Infant mortality rate and children mortality rate (under 5 years old).

- ▶ On percentage of children below normal weight, LGU Jagna has a data of 10% or below, indicating that in LGU Jagna, children nutrition is assured.
- ▶ There is low morbidity rate in the LGU. The LGU collated morbidity rate for specific illnesses between the index of 4-4.99 which is higher than the 2010 Target.
- ▶ Crude Death Rate in the LGU is abnormally high with 6-7 per 1,000 population which is higher than the benchmark of 4-5 per 1,000 population.
- ▶ Maternal Mortality Rate in LGU Jagna has 0.3 or below per 1,000 live births. This situation is far better than the national situation, thus, maternal mortality is not an issue in the LGU.
- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate is low and is not a problem in Jagna as data shows that there are 6-14 per 1,000 live births, much lower than the the national average of 29 per 1,000 live births and lower than the benchmark of 15-17 per 1,000 live births.
- ▶ On Children mortality rate (under 5 years old), LGU data is 11-29 per 1,000 live births which is lower than the benchmark of 30-33 per 1,000 live births, thus, this is not also a problem in the municipality.

### *State of Education*

This area got a development index of **3.40**. Five (5) indicators are looked into in this area namely elementary participation rate, elementary completion rate, secondary completion rate, tertiary or technical education completion rate and simple literacy rate.

- ▶ On elementary participation rate, LGU Jagna's data is 92-94% which is a quite high rate and is within the standard. Thus, access to primary education is achieved.
- ▶ Elementary completion rate of the LGU has the standard rate of 78-88%, therefore, primary education rate is met basing on the National 2010 Target. But it should be given more importance for better results.
- ▶ On secondary completion rate, the LGU also has a data of 85-95%, higher than the benchmark of 71-84%, hence the secondary education is well supported.
- ▶ On tertiary or technical education completion rate, LGU Jagna has achieved 50-75%,

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the standard rate, hence, the quality of human capital is fine but still needs to be improved.

- ▶ On basic or simple literacy rate, LGU Jagna has a record of 95-97% which is higher compared to the benchmark of 92-94%, thus, most of the population can read, write and understand messages in Filipino, English or local dialect. Simple Literacy is high in the LGU.

#### *State of Housing and Basic Utilities*

This area obtained a development index of **4.17**. This is attributed to six (6) indicators which are percentage of non-owner households, percentage of squatters or informal dwellers, percentage of households with makeshift houses, percentage of households with access to level III water supply, percentage of households with sanitary toilet facility and percentage of household with electricity.

- ▶ Percentage of non-owner households in LGU Jagna has a data of 11-24% which is higher than the standard, therefore, the extent of house and lot ownership is high.
- ▶ On percentage of squatters or informal settlers, the municipality has a data of 5% or below with a benchmark of 21%, hence, the size of informal settler is very manageable or the condition is less likely to exist in the LGU.
- ▶ On percentage of households with makeshift houses, LGU Jagna has a rate of 2% or below but not 0, therefore, the situation exists in the area but still has a lower magnitude compared to the national situation.
- ▶ The percentage of households with access to level III water supply in the LGU has a data of 51-70%, a lot higher than the standard of 35%, thus, most or more than half of the total number of household has easy access to water supply.
- ▶ On percentage of household with sanitary toilet facility, the LGU has a data of 92-96% which is a high rating, therefore, health and sanitation is acquired by most household and is a very positive element for health maintenance.
- ▶ Percentage of household with electricity in the LGU is 91-100% which is a very high mark compared to the benchmark of 79%, hence, this should be maintained.

#### *State of Peace and Order*

This area obtained a development index of **4.00**. This is credited to two (2) indicators which are incidence of index crime and incidence of non-index crime.

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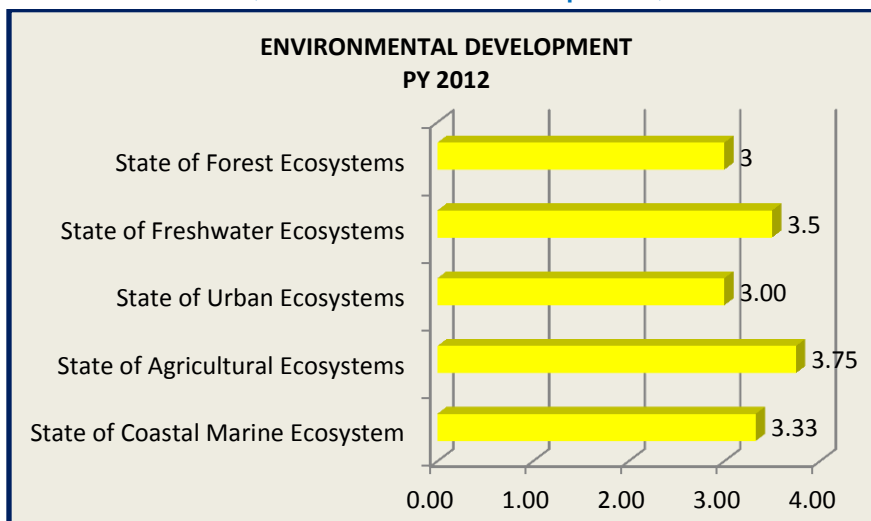
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- ▶ On the incidence of index crime, the LGU has a data of 1-4 per 10,000 population which means that incidence of index crime such as murder, homicide, physical injury, rape, robbery and theft is low.
- ▶ On incidence of non-index crime, the LGU has a data of 1-2 per 10,000 population and is lower than the benchmark of 3-4 per 10,000 population. This means that incidence of non-index crime such as crimes against national security, fundamental laws of the state, public order, public morals, violation of special laws, illegal gambling, illegal possession of firearms, carnapping, illegal drugs, kidnapping, serious illegal detention and smuggling, among others, is also low.

### ❖ Environmental Development

Environmental Development is determined using environmental quality indicators such as the land, air and water quality and natural resources indicators describing agricultural, forest and aquatic resources productivity. Result depends on the type of ecosystem in the LGU.

**Graph 2**  
**(Environmental Development)**



Graph 2 shows that LGU Jagna got fair ratings in all areas under Environmental Development namely State of Urban Ecosystems, State of Agricultural Ecosystems, State of Coastal Marine Ecosystems, State of Forest Ecosystems and State of Freshwater Ecosystems.

### *State of Urban Ecosystems*

This area obtained a development index of **3.00**. This is attributed to four (4) indicators which are percentage of tree cover in urban areas, percentage of polluting industries, absence of smog, odor and noise in urban areas and presence of solid waste heaps on roadsides and vacant lots and in urban lands.

- ▶ On the percentage of tree cover in urban areas, LGU Jagna has a data of 10-20% which is a little low than the benchmark of at least 20%. Thus, tree cover is somewhat sufficient.
- ▶ There is presence of polluting industries in the LGU and air quality is at stake. The data shows that LGU Jagna has 1 or more industries having no pollution control facilities. The benchmark is that all industries should have pollution control facilities.
- ▶ The LGU has absence of smog, no odor and very low noise level, thus, there is better air quality.
- ▶ On the presence of solid waste heaps on roadsides, vacant lots and in urban lands, the LGU data shows that there are some spots or sites, hence, cleanliness and sanitation should be improved.

### *State of Agricultural Ecosystem*

This got a development index of **3.75**. This is credited to three (3) indicators which are percentage of irrigated land to total irrigable lands, percentage of prime lands converted to non-agricultural uses and crop yield.

- ▶ On the percentage of irrigated land to total irrigable lands, the LGU has a data of 51-80% which is higher than the standard of 40-50%, therefore, there is much effort on land development and high possibility to increase agricultural land productivity.
- ▶ On percentage of prime lands converted to non-agricultural uses, LGU Jagna has a data of 15% or below, hence, prime agricultural lands are sustained.
- ▶ On crop yield, LGU Jagna has a data of 3-3.99 which indicates that the LGU has average agricultural land productivity. It should be improved.

### *State of Coastal Marine Ecosystem*

This area obtained a development index of **3.33**. This is attributed to five (5) indicators which are percentage of mangroves remaining, coastal fish catch, incidence of illegal fishing, extent of marine squatter households on coastline and presence of waste heaps on coastline.

- ▶ On percentage of mangroves remaining, LGU Jagna has a mangrove cover below 50% which means that mangrove loss is high and marine productivity is at risk.
- ▶ LGU Jagna has 3-5 cases of illegal fishing which means that many illegal fishing is reported in the past three years.
- ▶ On the extent of marine squatter households on coastline, the LGU has a data of 2-5 houses per kilometre stretch within 50 meters of shore. This is a lot lower than the benchmark of not more than 20, just means that the probability of marine pollution load is low.
- ▶ The LGU has no presence of waste heaps on coastlines.

### *State of Forest Ecosystems*

*This area* got a development index of **3.00**. This is attributed to four (4) indicators which are percentage of forest cover, presence of illegal occupants in forest land, incidence of illegal logging, and incidence of quarrying and mining.

- ▶ On percentage of forest cover, forest cover remains to about 76-100% of the total forest land which means that forest is preserved.
- ▶ On the presence of illegal occupants in forest land, data shows that there is no dweller in forest land except for community forest workers and traditional or indigenous people, means that there is no threat to the forest ecosystem.
- ▶ On incidence of illegal logging, the LGU has 1-2 cases of large scale illegal logging, just means that incidence of such is quite high and can give risk to forest resources and wildlife habitat.
- ▶ On incidence of quarrying and mining, data shows that there are only 1-2 cases of quarrying and mining in forest land, indicating that incidence of illegal logging is quite high and forest resources and wildlife habitat are at risk.

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### State of Freshwater Ecosystems

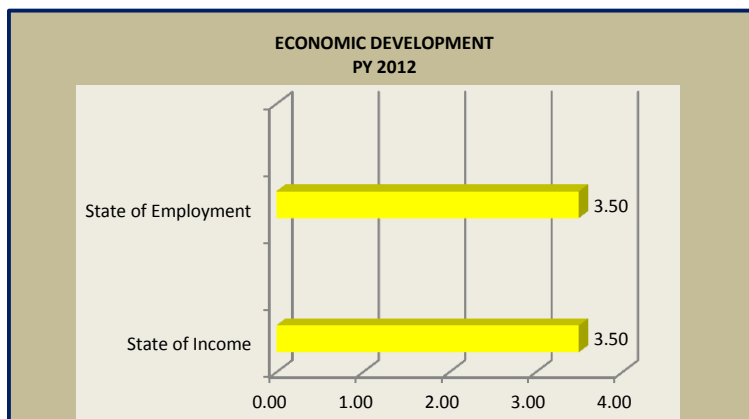
This area got a development index of 3.50. This is attributed to four (4) indicators namely fish catch in rivers/lake, presence of polluting industries in riverside/lakeside, freshwater quality and extent of riverside or lakeside squatters.

- ▶ Data revealed that fish catch in river or lake remains the same, hence, there is average freshwater productivity.
- ▶ On presence of polluting industries, data shows that 1 or more industries in lakeside or riverside do not have pollution control facilities, thus, it poses a danger of pollution.
- ▶ On freshwater quality, the LGU has clear water, without water lilies and/or floating wastes, indicating that water is unpolluted.
- ▶ On extent of squatters, the LGU has 2-5 houses per km stretch within 50 meters of lakeside or riverbank, showing that the probability of pollution load in freshwater areas is low.

### ❖ Economic Development

Economic Development is determined by indicators of employment and income. Economic activities have the capacity to greatly affect the quality of the environment. Well-managed economic growth does not pollute the environment and does not destructively exploit and irreversibly damage natural resources.

**Graph 3**  
**(Economic Development)**



Graph 3 indicates that the Municipality of Jagna needs to give more attention to both State of Employment and State of Income to achieve better results.



### *State of Employment*

This area obtained a development index of **3.50**. This is attributed to two (2) indicators which are unemployment rate and underemployment rate.

- ▶ On unemployment rate, LGU Jagna has a data of 8-10% which is higher than the benchmark of 7, thus, it is considered high.
- ▶ On underemployment rate, the LGU has a data below 5% which means that underemployment is low.

### *State of Income*

This garnered a development index of **3.50**. This is attributed to two (2) indicators which are income per capita and poverty incidence.

- ▶ On income per capita, the LGU has a P36,000-P50,000 mark which reveals that the income per capita in the LGU is a little higher than the calculated national average. This is quite a good mark.
- ▶ On poverty incidence, data shows that the LGU has 30-35% which is within benchmark of 26-35%, hence, poverty incidence is within acceptable level.

## Priority Strategies for Implementation

### I. Social Development

#### A.) State of Health and Nutrition

- ✓ Continue monitoring and tracking Crude Death Rate and act accordingly
- ✓ Sustain programs that ensure maternal and child care.

#### B.) State of Education

- ✓ Improve education programs in the municipality
- ✓ Implement wider dissemination and advocacy to elementary and high school level students to continue with their education instead of dropping out
- ✓ Maintain the high rates in elementary participation, elementary completion, secondary completion and simple literacy

### C.) State of Housing and Basic Utilities

- ✓ Advocate safety in housing preference- choosing a good site and a safe environment
- ✓ Maintain good practices especially in sanitation and electrification

### D.) State of Peace and Order

- ✓ Sustain programs and practices to sustain peace and order. Regularly monitor the peace and order situation to keep index and non-index crime rates low

## II. Environmental Development

### A.) State of Urban Ecosystems

- ✓ Improve the percentage of tree cover and plant more trees
- ✓ Strictly implement laws regulating pollution in industrial entities
- ✓ Maintain the absence of smog, bad odor and noise in the locality.
- ✓ Strengthen ISWM to lessen or even eliminate solid waste heaps in the LGU

### B.) State of Agricultural Ecosystems

- ✓ Strengthen linkages among stakeholder concerned to agriculture development
- ✓ Seek assistance from the provincial government and other donor agencies to increase crop production in the local farmlands
- ✓ Upgrade techniques for farmers to maximize the utilization of their lands to increase crop production
- ✓ Rehabilitate farm to market roads

### C.) State of Coastal Marine Ecosystem

- ✓ Strictly implement laws on mangrove protection
- ✓ Encourage people to plant more mangroves
- ✓ Strictly enforce laws on illegal fishing.
- ✓ Discuss with commercial fishing vessel operators regarding related laws on marine protection

### D.) State of Forest Ecosystems

- ✓ Maintain preservation of forest
- ✓ Enforce laws on forest protection especially on illegal logging, quarrying and mining

### E.) State of Freshwater Ecosystems

- ✓ Enact laws on pollution control facilities especially on houses and establishments

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- along the rivers/lakes
- ✓ Sustain programs on protection to rivers against pollution

### III. Social Governance

#### A.) State of Employment

- ✓ Attract and invite investors
- ✓ Sustain projects and activities on employment within the locality or beyond
- ✓ Conduct job fairs and other pro-employment activities

#### B.) State of Income

- ✓ Encourage more investors to open business enterprise in the LGU to generate more income and job opportunities
- ✓ Offer and introduce livelihood projects to local communities